5: Levchine--185 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

Plate 5.

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Kirghiz-Kazak Man

5: Levchine--186 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

Plate 6.

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Kirghiz-Kazak Woman

5: Levchine--187 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

Plate 7.

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Kirghiz-Kazak Girl

/199 cont./

000 most important and oldest Turkic tribes. Along with the
142 typical features of the Turks, one can also observe in certain
144 tribes among the Kirghiz /Kazak/ a great deal of crossbreeding with the ancient inhabitants of the region (non-Turks) and with the Mongols.

First we shall examine the ethnic composition of the
101 Kirghiz-Kazak constituting the Middle and Little (Younger)
619 Hordes in our region.
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/200/ The great mass belongs to the Middle Horde. Within it there are several tribes, of which the most important (counting from the east) are the Kirei /or Kirey, Kerei, Kerey/, Naiman, Argyn, and Kipchak. They occupy the Semipalatinsk and Akmolinsk oblasts and part of the Semirechye, Syr-Darya, and Turgai oblasts. The Kirei are in the region of the Black Irtysh river. They are made up of many clans (the Sarybas, Djadyk /Dzhadyk/, Chireuchi, Djanastaban /Dzhastaban/, Djantykey /Dzhantykei/, Iteli, Karakas, Mulku, Chubar-Aigyr /or Chubar-Aygyr/, Itengem, Chimoin, Merkiz, Kursaty, and others). The origin of the Kirei, like that of other Turkic tribes, has not been definitely established. There is no doubt that they stem from a mixture of Turkic peoples with the ancient inhabitants of the region (Usun'?). The Naiman wander along the Tarbagatai near Lake Balkhash and Ulu-Tau. Their clans include the Bura-Naiman, Semiz-Naiman, Ak-Naiman, Sary-Djumart /Sary-Dzhumart/, Kokdjarly /Kokdzharly/, Bagonaly, Kozhembet, Murun, and others. In the opinion of several ethnologists (Aristov), the Naiman are composed of the ancient Naiman clans. The Argyn tribe has been formed from an alliance of many clans: the Basentein, Atagai /Atagay/, Kandjigly /Kandzhigly/, Tobukly, Chakchan, Altai, Karpyk, Kalkaman, Aidobyl' /or Aydobyl'/ (Suyunotyk), Kozgan, Tuki, and others, and a special tribe of the Kara-Kisiak /or Kara-Kisyak/. They wander along the middle course of the Irtysh, on the Ishim, the upper course of the Tobol River, and along the Ural River. The alliance of clans existed before the appearance

/200 cont./

101 619 Thus in the Kirghiz-Kazak (Kaisak) people as a whole one can distinguish the following main and fundamental Turkic tribes: the Kangly and the Dulat (the river Chu) in the Great (Elder) Horde; the Kipchak, Argyn, Naiman, and Kirei in the Middle Horde, and the Alchin in the Little Horde.

/201/ The physical type of these tribes can be considered characteristic of the Turks of our region, but it would be impossible to bring all the Kirghiz-Kazak tribes in the region together under this type. It is evident from the clans and tribes listed above (among whom some are descended from Mongols or the Usun' and other ancient peoples) what a complex and colorful conglomeration the Kirghiz-Kazak are, and consequently it is unthinkable to speak of them as a whole in the ethnological and physical anthropological senses. The unity here is more political, based on the relatedness of language, customs, and beliefs, and is involuntarily created by the steppe -- that arena of life of all the nomadic peoples. The steppe has not only united all the Kirghiz-Kazak tribes, but has also had a leveling influence, giving all the varied tribes a more or less uniform character. /Illustration appears here./

101 619 142 144

128 141 In the description below of the physical type of the Kirghiz-Kazak, the statistics given for the specific tribes simply cannot be generalized for all the Kirghiz-Kazak in the region.

141 The stature of the native Turks is considered to be higher than average. The figures for the individual nationalities are as follows (from Kharuzin). For the Kirghiz /Kazak/ of the Bukey Horde it is 1,629 millimeters, and for the Little Horde 1,669 millimeters. For the Kirghiz /Kazak/ of the Middle Horde it is 1,647 millimeters, within which the clan of the Murun has a height of 1,611 millimeters, the Naiman 1,626 millimeters, the Baydjigit 1,643 millimeters, and the Kirei 1,685 millimeters. Thus, along with heights above average (1,650-1,700 mm.) there are tribes with heights below average (1,600-1,650 mm.). The average height of the Kirghiz-Kazak is deduced to be 1,646.5 millimeters. The head measurement of the Kirghiz /Kazak/

/201 cont./

141 of the Middle Horde is 192 millimeters, of the Murun clan 192 millimeters, of the Naiman 181 millimeters, of the Baydjigit 192 millimeters, and of the Kirei 197 millimeters, and in the Bukey Horde it is 238 millimeters. The size of the face is small (119 mm. and smaller). Thus among the Kirghiz /Kazak/ of the Bukey Horde it is 117 millimeters, in the Middle Horde 116 millimeters, in the Murun clan 116 millimeters, among the Naiman 114, among the Baydjigit 117 millimeters, and for the Kirei 115 millimeters. Among the Kirghiz /Kazak/ of the Little Horde the face of average size reaches 121 millimeters. The cranial index (the proportion of the length of the skull to its width) shows the following figures for the different tribes. In the Bukey Horde it is 86.5, in the Little Horde 87.5, in the Middle Horde 89.5, in the Murun clan 89.5, among the Naiman 89.5, for the Baydjigit 89.5, and the Kirei 89.0. These last figures provide a basis for calling the Kirghiz /Kazak/ (all the tribes listed above) brachycephalic (short-headed).

Kirghiz /Kazak/.

142 /202/ It is evident from all the data presented above how much the statistics vary for the different tribes. This shows, as was stated above, that from the physical anthropological point of view the Turks in our region do not constitute a whole. Externally the Kirghiz /Kazak/ may be characterized in this way. His body is quite well-proportioned, with a well-developed chest and a neck that is neither thick nor short. His legs are slightly bowed (from frequent horseback riding), with short lower legs, and the hands and feet are small. The color

/202 cont./

142 of his skin is pale yellow, somewhat darker on the face. The hair on his head is black, straight, and thick. His nose is broad at the base and sometimes hooked, his cheekbones protrude slightly, his mouth is small, and his eyes hazel with thick black brows. His muscular strength is quite considerable (but less than
147 that of the Russian peasant). The Kirghiz /Kazak/ is hardened from youth on the steppe, living under the open sky, and this gives him great endurance and little sensitivity to external in-
[151] fluences (change of temperature, bruises, wounds, etc.). For this reason the Kirghiz /Kazak/ have developed little sense of taste and smell and a blunted sense of touch, but have highly developed eyesight and hearing. The body temperature of the Kirghiz /Kazak/ is higher on the average (0.73° C.) than that
145 of the Russian. Sexual maturity begins at approximately the same time as for the Russian, although somewhat earlier in the
165 women. With all their comparative organic strength, the Kirghiz /Kazak/ are not distinguished for their longevity. Octogenarians among them are rare. /Illustration appears here./

142 In general the female type is similar to the male, but somewhat weaker and finer. Quite often the head is larger in relation to the body than it is among the men (which is evidence of mental development). The facial features are more regular and expressive than among the men. Beautiful Kirghiz /Kazak/ women are not especially uncommon.

153 Among the intellectual abilities of the Kirghiz /Kazak/, one should mention first his memory for the setting surrounding his life (nature, people, events). In this sense the Kirghiz /Kazak/ is considerably superior to the peasant. Memory of a higher order, especially for the mastery of abstract concepts, is weak. The Kirghiz /Kazak/ has less love of knowledge than curiosity. Study (especially of mathematics) is not difficult for
871 him, and many of the students have good capabilities. The Kirghiz /Kazak/ do not receive schooling, and almost all of
802 them are illiterate. The people can count only up to 10,000 -- "tmen'" (Russian "t'ma") -- the Kirghiz /Kazak/ know no numbers higher than that. (In the ordinary routine of their life, by the way, they very rarely have to count to 10,000.)

/202 cont./

000 life. by the way. they very rarely have to count to 10,000.)
805 Time is reckoned as it was among the ancient Mongols (from whom the system was taken). The year begins in March, and there are /203/ 28 days in a month. Time is reckoned in periods consisting of 12 years, each of which has the name of a special animal. The first year is "tshkan" (species of mice), the second is "siir" (cow), the third is "bars" /panther/, the fourth is "koyan" (hare), the fifth is "lu" (naukoobraznoye /dragon/), the sixth is "dzhilan" (snake), the seventh is "dzhilny" (horse), the eighth is "koy" (sheep), the ninth is "meshn" (centipede), the tenth is "tauk" (chicken), the eleventh is "it"(dog), and the twelfth is "dongz" (pig). For example, 1902 is the year of the hare (from March on); 1903 is "lu," etc.

157 The way of life of the Kirghiz /Kazak/ has influenced the development of his lively sociable character, in which one finds good humor, hospitality, compassion, and honesty. Laziness, carelessness, and an inclination for gossip and feasting should be mentioned among the weak sides of his character. These features created and maintain the entire modern way of life of the Kirghiz /Kazak/. In the summer the Kirghiz /Kazak leads a completely animal life, eating, drinking, riding, and entertaining guests. Work related to the economy and care of the family rests on the wife. Only in winter does the Kirghiz /Kazak/ have to trouble himself with the economy

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Kirghiz /Kazak/ woman.

8:Kostenko -21-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
Kazak R92

## The Kazakhs

142 Physical characteristics. The Kazakh type stands halfway between the Mongolian and the Caucasian. The face is swarthy for the most part, a result of being constantly in the open air - by the fire, in the wind and the frost. Some Kazakhs with pale faces are encountered, but only rarely. The face is broad and quite flat. The head is not especially large; the crown is rounded, more pointed than flat. The cheekbones protrude, but not as sharply as among the Kalmyks and as is general among the Mongols. The nape of the neck is short and the neck long. The eyes are narrow and slightly slanted. The nose is blunt and rounded; the forehead is flat; the mouth is wide and there are large jawbones. The chin is also wide. The beard consists of
141 a small wedge-shaped tuft on the chin. The Kazakhs are in general of medium stature, stooped, often have broad shoulders and are noticeably thickset. In general they are healthy and quite
147 strong, but clumsy. Their walk is slow, but on the other hand when mounted they are skilled horsemen, surpassed in this regard only by the Kalmyks.

141 The Kazakh women are all short in height in general. This shortness of the women is probably a consequence of the unusual physical labor which they must perform.

291 The clothing of the Kazakhs consists of long 'kaftans' (long-skirted coats) or 'khalats' (long wide cloaks) (chapan in Kazakh) of camel's hair, cotton or wool material, and sometimes of velvet, and wide trousers of the same material (shelbar in Kazakh), made sometimes also of plush or sheepskin. At the present time all